Reformers have tilted their lances in favor of doing away with the present police system, but without obtaining a victory. The place for the police would be under some central authority, like the Constabulary.

The control of crime in the Philippines has passed through three stages. First there was the initial period in the early days of American occupation, characterized by brigandage, head-hunting, and general lawlessness. Next followed years of peace, only broken by occasional Moro outbreaks. During this period the statement could truthfully be made that Manila residents had less to fear from criminals than the people of any city of any size anywhere, and that one could travel safely throughout the length and breadth of the archipelago. At present, during the third stage of criminal control, these statements still hold good, premised as they are on the undeniable facts that the Filipinos are peace-loving and respect constituted authority. The qualifications are that with civilization, unfortunately, arrived its hangers-on. In Manila, particularly, the gangster plies his trade of robbery and violence, not on the grand American scale, but at least in passable imitation.

Statistics disclose that the most prevalent crimes in the Philippines are those against property. The reasons for this are apparent. The Filipino's love of show, of pleasure, and of gambling, makes him free with other people's moneys. In this respect large corporations have not been blameless, for with criminal carelessness they have placed temptations before

ill-paid and poorly trained clerks. The losses of banks through defalcations of trusted employees or through the accomplishment of forged documents have reached large figures. The

[6] Section read by Colonel Paulino Santos, Director of Prisons. See Justice Ignacio Villamor, *Criminality in the Philippines* (1909), and Paulino Santos, *Information on Philippine Penal Institutions* (1933),